

LEIFURG PROGRESS

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COAL SYNDICATE

Several Tories, including C. E. Kaulback M. P., W. A. Letson and A. J. Wolff, in their speeches throughout the County, are attempting to attack the government for the Whitney Coal legislation. It is needless for us to say that these gentlemen know as much about the Coal question as the unborn child. Their speeches indicate that their knowledge concerning the Whitney Syndicate is gathered entirely from the false editorials of the Halifax Herald. We fail to see why there should be any dispute about the Whitney Syndicate in this County, for in the rest of the province both parties agree that the government made a splendid bargain for the province. In the county of Cape Breton, where the question is thoroughly understood, Liberals and Tories alike agree that the Whitney Syndicate legislation cannot be attacked. When the bill creating the Dominion Coal Company was before the legislature and Mr. Cahlan in his indiscreet speeches was attacking the government, Dr. McKay, ex-leader of the opposition and now one of the tory candidates in Cape Breton County, wired Mr. Cahlan that the course he was pursuing in reference to the Whitney Syndicate was wrong and injurious to the tory party in Cape Breton county. As we have said before, this matter is hardly a question about which there is any difference of opinion. The most prominent and intelligent Tories of the province have endorsed the scheme. Sir John Thompson, tory premier of Canada, T. B. Kenny one of the tory Dominion representatives of Halifax county, David McKeen, one of the tory members of Cape Breton county, and thousands of other prominent Tories of the province endorse the scheme. T. B. Smith of Hants one of the tory members in the house of assembly, just a few days before the house prorogued, said the Whitney Syndicate could not be attacked. Even Mr. Cahlan, the leader of the opposition, in his speech at the Lyceum at Halifax a few days ago, said that time alone would show whether the Whitney Syndicate was a good thing or not. This was an admission that he did not know that his opposition to the Whitney Syndicate was justifiable or not. In the face of such facts, how absurd it is for such men as Messrs. Kaulback, Wolff and Letson and the tory candidates to tell the electors that the Whitney legislation is a bad thing for the province. The Whitney Syndicate means an increased revenue for the province, an increase in the output of coal and increased employment for miners and shipping. The charge that the price of coal has advanced on account of the Syndicate is absolutely false, and cannot be substantiated. The Whitney Coal legislation is not only a good thing for Cape Breton but for the whole province and for that reason thousands of leading Tories approve of it.

**Vote for
Church and
Sperry**
The Liberal Candidates

WHAT SIR JOHN THOMPSON SAID

On the floor of the house of commons at Ottawa Sir John Thompson in reply to Dr. Waldon spoke as follows concerning the coal syndicate:

"He admits that it is a valuable asset of the province, and he admits that the provincial government has parted with the property under terms which, as he describes it, will fill the provincial treasury. He admits further that the bargain which he condemns will probably aid in coal development by diminishing the cost of its production; that it will economize the management of this industry, now carried on by several distinct companies; that it will apply improved methods of shipment to it; that it will reduce the charges of mining as well as the charges of management; and that it will in every way lessen the cost of production in order that coal may reach the market at a much lower price than it does now. Surely these are advantages; they are great advantages to the provincial government and to the people of the province, not only as affording increased means for carrying on the local service, but as stimulating a productive industry in which great numbers of people in that province find employment, and are a decided advantage to other portions of the Dominion as putting it in the power of a new company to sell its coal at a lower price than companies now operating can sell it for. The hon. gentleman has admitted the possibilities for good which this legislation contains."

Whose opinion will the electors of this county take? That of Sir John Thompson or that of Mr. Kaulback and the tory candidates in this county?

DAVID MCKEEN'S LETTER

David McKeen, Conservative M. P., for the county of Cape Breton and one who is thoroughly acquainted with the coal mining industry, has written a letter concerning the Whitney syndicate, and we publish from it the following extracts which should forever seal the mouths of those silly Tories who are attacking the coal syndicate:

"I am thoroughly familiar with the plans and purposes of the company and in early accord with them. I think the legislation creating this company was wise and far-seeing, and have so stated in my capacity as a supporter of the government. I have no sympathies with parties who, deliberately, denounce measures which, if successfully carried out, must result in public good; and such a course seems to me to say very little for the intelligence of those persons who pursue it, just at the time when we are looking for outside capital to develop our iron mines, to which it now seems probable that the U. S. will open its markets."

My replies to these specific charges brought against the Dominion Coal company must be brief. It is hardly necessary now to reply to the first, which was so indifferently circulated in the country; that the company had acquired the Cape Breton collieries in order to close them, in the interests of the American mines. The lapse of a year since they came into possession of these mines has been sufficient to give the lie to this statement.

There is only one other matter to which I think I need refer, and that is to the constantly recurring complaint that the Dominion Coal company, in obtaining possession of these mines, were aiming at the establishment of a huge monopoly by means of which they would seek to crush both the miners and customers of coal in the district. Such an outrageous and extravagant charge carries with it its own refutation.

It is only necessary to remind you that all the actions of this company go to disprove such an allegation.

TORY DEBT CRY

Our Tory friends shout: "Look at the public debt. It is a huge debt. Every cent of that huge debt has been created by the Fielding government. For creating that huge debt, Church, Sperry and the government should be driven from power." Such is the cry of the opponents of the government.

But there is another side to the debt story. Every borrowing bill, introduced by the Fielding government, received the support and votes of the Tories in the house. In 1891 the government introduced a bill to borrow \$50,000. The Tories in the house voted for that bill. In 1892 the government introduced the road borrowing bill. Dr. McKay, then leader of the Tories in the house, said that the sum mentioned in the bill should be larger and he voted for the bill as did his followers. So it is not fair for Messrs. Hirtle, McLean, Kaulback, Letson and the other conservative speakers to condemn the government on account of the public debt.

But fair or not fair, they will condemn. This being the case, it is necessary to look still further into this question. What is the size of this debt? The gross debt is \$1,141,043.17. To the credit of the province at Ottawa is \$1,050,230.19. Deduct the smaller from the greater sum and you will have in round numbers \$2,000,000. That represents the entire debt of the province of Nova Scotia. Messrs. McLean and Hirtle claim that that is a huge debt and more than the people can bear. Now listen.

But they forget to tell the people that on the 27th of November, 1878, just a few weeks after obtaining power, the Holmes-Thompson government (tory) passed a minute of council authorizing the provincial secretary to borrow \$2,000,000 and would have borrowed \$2,000,000 had not the legislative council put an end to their undertaking.

Now we have reached the point. If it were all right for a tory government to borrow \$2,000,000 fifty-two years ago, how could it be wrong for the Fielding government to create a \$2,000,000 debt during the past twelve years? This question should be planted under the nose of every tory who dare open his mouth regarding the public debt.

We admit however that this is not the most statesmanlike way of answering the tory debt cry. Their contentions can be better met by showing that the money borrowed was not wasted but well spent. Of the borrowed money, \$30,000 went to the western counties railway, \$34,300 to the Cumberland railway, \$24,000 to the Joggins railway, \$48,000 to the Cornwallis railway, \$35,000 to the New Glasgow railway, \$45,000 to the Victoria General Hospital, \$64,000 to bridges, \$1,188,005 to roads \$577,000. The balance was divided among Blind School, Victoria Hospital, Agricultural Societies, public charities, Hospital, insane, etc., etc.

Thus it will be seen that the Tories in the house voted with the government to borrow the money making up the public debt. Nor will it be forgotten that the borrowed monies have been well laid out by the Fielding government. This ends the tory debt cry. There is nothing in it.

**VOTE FOR
CHURCH AND SPERRY**
The Liberal Candidates.

CANADA'S LIQUOR BILL

COMPARED WITH VARIOUS OTHER ITEMS OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE, BASED ON THE CENSUS & GOVERNMENT BLUE BOOKS

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| LIQUOR | \$27,028,000 |
| IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES | \$27,000,000 |
| MEAT | \$22,475,000 |
| BREAD | \$21,075,000 |
| WOOLEN GOODS | \$21,100,000 |
| SAWED LUMBER CONSUMED | \$19,707,000 |
| ROOTS AND SHOES | \$18,000,000 |
| COTTON GOODS | \$13,803,000 |
| SUGAR AND MOLASSES | \$9,707,000 |
| SCHOOLS | \$8,000,000 |
| CHRISTIAN MISSIONS | \$600,000 |

The figures given show that the Canadian people spend more for whiskey and other intoxicating drinks than for any other class of manufactures, five million more for liquor than for meat; six millions more for liquor than for bread or woollen goods. They spend more for coal-burning drinks than for all the lumber they annually use for building their houses, and barns, and fences; and for making their furniture; one third more on the stuff that puts spikes in their boots than on the for alcohol as for cottons; nearly three times as much as for sugar; and while they spend \$5,000,000 clearing their heads by education they spend three and a half times as much for muddling them. Liquor costs the Dominion as much as a respectable war, and kills more than such a war generally does. The drink bill of the Dominion is seven millions in excess of the entire assessable property, real and personal, of Halifax! The indirect cost for the maintenance of prisons and asylums, and the loss of labor, is another item in the drink bill of the country, which would swell the total financial loss caused by the liquor traffic to an even more enormous sum, and the financial loss, after all, is the smallest evil of the whole business. The liquor traffic causes hard times and bad trade, and employs the least amount of labor, for

One million dollars worth of distilled liquor gives employment to but 10 men, and pays but \$16,500 dollars in wages, whereas every million dollars worth of useful articles yields employment to 1,530 hands and expends in wages \$518,544.

Political Economists, Merchants, Manufacturers, Professional and Working men help to divert this awful waste of money into channels productive and legitimate, and thereby benefit every branch of your profession and trade.

VOTE FOR PROHIBITION.

**Vote for
Church and
Sperry**
The Liberal Candidates

ARGUS ON PROHIBITION

The conservative Argus, in its issue of last week, gives the following advice to the electors:

"To our friends, to the friends of Prohibition, grit or tory, we say: Let this question be settled by a full expression of public sentiment. Remember that the candidates have nothing to do with the matter, that no party has to do with it. It is for the people to say what they want, and when they have expressed their opinion, then it will be for the candidates to act—to carry out the will of the people. Again, we say, let there be a full vote, an honest vote for or against. For ourselves we are prepared to endorse the result. If the people of this county and this province by a clear and distinct majority that they want prohibition, then they shall have our support to obtain it, and we feel sure we can pledge the candidates of the Liberal Conservative party to the same course.

That is what the Argus has to say regarding the greatest or one of the greatest questions of the day. We are prepared to go the Argus one better and advise all the voters of Lunenburg county to go to the polls and vote for prohibition. The liquor business is of little benefit to even the engaged therein and it is an injury to the public. This being the case, it is the duty of all good citizens to go to the polls and play their part in the task of removing that which is an injury to the public. No matter how you may act in connection with Church & Sperry or Hirtle & McLean, be sure electors to vote for prohibition.

VOTE FOR THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES

No sane man questions the return to power of the Fielding government. The probabilities are that the opposition will not have as many supporters in the next parliament as in the last which was only nine. Even the tory candidates in this county and many of their prominent supporters have admitted to several persons that the government will be sustained. The Halifax Herald is good authority that the government will be returned. Just before the last local election the Herald predicted that the government was "doomed" to defeat. The result was that the government captured 29 seats out of 38. The Herald is again predicting the defeat of the government which likely means that the government will be returned by a bigger majority than ever. Now that the government will certainly be sustained, would it not be common sense for the electors of the county to support the government candidates—Church and Sperry? We think every elector will see the advisability of returning two members who will be in sympathy with the Fielding government. It would be utter nonsense for this county to send to the local legislature two men opposed to the government. Further we must remind the electors of this county that Hon. G. B. Church is a member of the government, which is an honor and an advantage to the county. Now while there is no doubt but that Messrs. Church and Sperry will be elected, yet we think that the intelligent and moderate element of the tory party in this county should vote for them, because they are supporters of the Fielding government which will rule this province from 1894 to 1898.

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LUNENBURG PROGRESS

LUNENBURG, N. S. MARCH 7 1894

VOTE FOR

Church & Sperry

The Liberal Candidates

LIBERAL CANDIDATES

At the liberal convention held yesterday at Mahone Bay, Hon. Charles D. Church and John D. Sperry, Esq., were unanimously selected as the liberal candidates for the coming local election. It is unnecessary for us to make any lengthy remarks concerning these gentlemen for they have been before the electorate of this county on several occasions. Both are gentlemen of recognized ability and honor. As representatives in the last and preceding parliaments they honorably discharged their onerous duties and in every respect did honor to their positions. Now that Messrs Church and Sperry have been selected as the liberal standard bearers it behooves the liberal party to unite in a determined effort to elect them. While we think that there is little doubt about the election of the liberal candidates, we should nevertheless work as if defeat seemed probable. The object of the liberal party on this occasion should be to elect their candidates with as large a majority as possible. The larger the majority the greater will be the vindication of the Fielding government and its policy. The time at the disposal of the candidates is very limited and it will be impossible for them to visit every section of the county and we trust that our friends all over the county will at once bestir themselves and fight with that determination and vigor that has carried us to victory in times past.

OPPOSITION CANDIDATES

The tory party of this county have selected Mr. James A. McLean of Bridgewater and Mr. James A. Hirtle of Lunenburg as their candidates for the coming election. Mr. McLean contested the county at the last local election and was defeated and for the sake of the party has again consented to be nominated without the slightest hope of election. Mr. Hirtle is an untried man, and if he contests the county it will give him the pleasure of two weeks vacation from business and on the fifteenth day of March will be elected to stay at home. We trust that Messrs McLean and Hirtle will not refuse to be nominated on the 8th day of March as is rumored by many of their friends but that they will stand up like men and receive good naturedly the great defeat in store for them on the fifteenth of March next.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The opposition are continuously howling concerning the provincial debt and audaciously asserting that the province is almost bankrupt. We do not deny but that the province has a debt but it must be remembered that this debt was incurred because the ordinary annual revenue was not sufficient to carry on public affairs. The question which concerns electors is: whether the money borrowed (which makes our debt) was actually required or not? A complete answer to this question is the fact that the opposition voted for every borrowing bill passed by the Fielding government. The gross debt of the province on the 31st December, 1893 was \$3,111,043.17, but the province has to its credit in Ottawa \$1,056,280.19 in cash earning five per cent. interest, which virtually makes our debt but \$2,000,000.00 in round figures. Taking the whole debt of the province without deducting the cash at Ottawa, or any other asset, we find that the gross debt of the province (\$3,111,043.17) amounts to \$6.97 per head of the population. Let us compare this with the following other gross debts:

| PROVINCE | PER HEAD |
|--------------------|----------|
| Nova Scotia | \$ 6.97 |
| New Brunswick | 7.76 |
| Quebec | 18.40 |
| British Columbia | 17.35 |
| Manitoba | 23.50 |
| City of Halifax | 50.75 |
| Dominion of Canada | 61.00 |

It will thus be seen that the opposition are howling at a debt of \$6.97 per head incurred in Nova Scotia for services which have conferred great benefits on our people, but seem perfectly contented with a debt of \$81.00 per head which our people have to bear for Dominion services. Is not this hypocrisy of the rank and file? It must be apparent to every fair minded elector that our debt is not alarmingly high, and that the tory howl about debt is merely an election cry.

TIME OF THE ELECTIONS

The Halifax Herald in particular and the tory party generally are finding fault with the government for fixing the date of the election prior to the revision of the electoral lists this year. It is very funny to hear Tories complain about running elections on old lists. The Dominion Election of 1891 was run on lists two and half years old, which was certainly open to objection. Under the Nova Scotia law there cannot be such a thing as old lists, for there is a revision every year. The lists under which the coming election will be run were completed last April. The new lists cannot be completed until April next and if the writs were delayed till then the election could not take place till May. More votes will likely be polled on March 15th then if the elections were delayed until May for then the fishermen would be absent, and the farmers would be busy. The Tories of this county have always been complaining that the elections took place when the fishermen were away, now they are complaining because the elections were not delayed until the month of May, when the fishermen would be absent. As a proof that they possess an atom of reason, and a spark of consistency, we trust we shall not hear another word from them about running the election on lists completed last April.

RAILWAYS

Nothing tends to open up and develop the resources of a country more than the building of railways. The Local government has very liberally assisted in the build-

ings of Railways in the province and a large portion of our debt has been incurred thereby. Down to Sept. 30th 1893, as shown by the financial returns on page 196, the amounts paid by the province to the several railroads were as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Western Counties Ry. | \$ 50,000.00 |
| N. S. Central Ry. | 309,711.20 |
| Cumberland Coal & Ry Co | 34,000.00 |
| Joggins Ry Co | 33,900.00 |
| Cornwallis Valley Ry Co | 44,800.00 |
| N. G'gow P'n Coal & Ry Co | 35,000.00 |
| Total | \$ 567,111.20 |

It will thus be seen that over a half million of dollars has been paid by the province in aid of railways.

During the present year the government have granted a subsidy to the proposed Nova Scotia Southern Railway from Shelburne to New Germany in our own county. There is no doubt but that this road will be built through to Halifax, and the government will doubtless subsidize that portion of the road also. Now this is a very important matter to this county, particularly to Chester Township as the proposed road would pass wholly through this county until it reached Halifax county.

The opposition by various ways have shown that they are opposed to subsidizing provincial railways while the Fielding government have practically shown that they are strongly in favor of such a policy. Now that the policies of both parties respecting railroads are clearly distinguishable it behooves the electors of this county, interested in the extension of Railway Nova Scotia Southern Railway through to Halifax, to see that they support the government that has shown a practical interest in railway matters in Nova Scotia. We particularly call upon the electors of Chester Township to protect their own interests by supporting the Fielding government, and its railway policy.

TEACHERS' GRANT

The tory party for the past six years have been attempting to show that the Fielding government cut down the teachers' grants. Figures will prove that the contention is unfair and false. Below we give the annual grants paid to teachers by the Holmes-Thompson government and the present administration.

| GRANTS TO TEACHERS—HOLMES-THOMPSON GOVERNMENT | |
|---|----------------|
| 1879 | \$151,655.00 |
| 1880 | 143,493.00 |
| 1881 | 148,173.00 |
| 1882 | 149,000.00 |
| | \$502,321.00 |
| Average annual grants to teachers | \$125,580.25 |
| GRANTS TO TEACHERS—LIBERAL GOVERNMENT | |
| 1883 | \$149,761.00 |
| 1884 | 153,000.00 |
| 1885 | 160,000.00 |
| 1886 | 167,184.00 |
| 1887 | 167,500.00 |
| 1888 | 167,500.00 |
| 1889 | 167,500.00 |
| 1890 | 167,500.00 |
| 1891 | 167,500.00 |
| 1892 | 167,500.00 |
| 1893 | 167,500.00 |
| 1894 | 167,500.00 |
| | \$1,660,945.00 |
| Average annual grants to teachers | \$164,162.00 |
| Fielding governments average annual grants to teachers | 164,162.00 |
| Holmes-Thompson governments average annual grants to teachers | 148,082.00 |

Average annual difference in favor of Fielding government, \$16,082.00. By this calculation the grants for

1894 are placed at the same sum authorized by the law of the past few years. Actually the grants will be larger as at the beginning of the new school year in August the additional grant of \$15,000.00 voted this year will take effect.

THE SESSIONAL INDEMNITY.

There is probably no political party in the world capable of such mean and contemptible tactics as the tory party of Nova Scotia. As an instance of this we would like to call the attention of the electors to the matter of the sessional indemnity. In the last parliament the sessional indemnity was increased to \$500.00. The motion to increase the indemnity was made by a tory member, and every opposition member signed a memorandum in favor of such increase. That memorandum is now in the hands of Premier Fielding. At the last election the opposition howled against this increase of sessional indemnity, but when the new house met not a single member of the opposition moved to reduce the amount of the sessional indemnity. They are again attempting to raise the same cry, but we have sufficient confidence in the electors of Nova Scotia to feel that such contemptible conduct on the part of the tory opposition will meet with the condemnation it deserves. For the opposition to originate for an increase, sign a memorandum to that effect, vote for it in the house, pocket the money and then go out and attack the government on account of it, is too contemptible for anything.

THE TEACHERS SALARIES

In order that there may be no doubt on the minds of the Electors of the county as to the effect of the extra \$150,000.00 placed in the estimates of this year for teachers' grant, we publish the following letter from Dr. A. H. McKay, Supt. of Education and who is also a prominent conservative.

To the Editor of the Chronicle: Sir.—I have had the Chronicle enquire for the exact amounts necessary to supplement the fixed annual grant of \$167,500 on the basis of the past few years in order to give our teachers the full original grants of \$220, \$180, \$120, \$90 and \$60 respectively, that I hope you will pardon this brief statement of figures: Whole year ended 1891..... \$11,887 Whole year ended 1892..... 11,887 Nine months ended 1893..... 10,284 (Twelve mos. at rate of 1893). 13,712 The increased estimate of \$182,500 for the year 1894-5 will bring the grants up most probably to a little beyond the original scale above quoted, as the rate of diminution shown in the grants of 1893 (due partly to the new legislation) will not be continued into the years immediately succeeding. A. H. MACKAY, Supt. of Education. February 7, 1894.

Miss E. E. Ernst,

OPTICIAN

Will be at the Jewelry Store of Simeon Ernst, Bridgewater, N. S. from January 27th to Feb. 24th. All eye needing glasses can be scientifically fitted by her. No charge for testing eyes. Glasses only charged for.

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Amherst, N. S. Terrace Hotel, Mon, March 19.
Truro, N. S., Parker House, Tues, March 20.
New Glasgow, N. S. Vendome Hotel, Wed. March 21.
Windsor, N. S. Victoria Hotel, Thurs, March 22.
Halifax, N. S. Halifax Hotel, Friday Satur. March 23, 24.
Annapolis, N. S. Elton House, Mon. Tues. March 25 noon 27 noon.
Yarborough, N. S. Leves Hotel, Wed. March 28.

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Opposite Boston House, Toronto. 9-11

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THE FAVORITES OF MEN.

SUCH WOMEN ARE SELDOM FAVORITES WITH THEIR OWN SEX.

The Two Kinds of Women That Please Men—Those the Latter Flirt With Are Not the Ones They Marry—The Winner of Discontent that Follows Wanted Opportunities—Telling Words From Mrs. Amelia E. Barr.

It may be taken as a rule, that women who are favorites with men, are very seldom favorites with their own sex. Whenever women congregate, and other women are under discussion, men's favorites are named with that tone of disparaging and disdain, which infers something not quite proper—something undesirable in the position. If specific charges are made, the "favorite" will probably be called "an artificial little flirt," or she will be "fast." Matrons will wonder what the man sees in her face or figure; and the younger girls will deplore her manners, or rather her want



THE CALM, SEDATE FLIRT.

of manners; or they will mercifully excuse there is nothing really wrong in her freedom, and boldness but—and her high and strong will deny the charitable hope, with all the emphatic necessity for her condemnation. For if a girl is a favorite with men of her

own set, she is naturally disliked by the women, since she attracts to herself far more than her share of admiration, and the admiration of men, which women acknowledge it or not, is the desire and delight of the feminine heart; just as the love of women is the desire and delight of the masculine heart.

In their social intercourse, two kinds of women please men; the bright, pert woman, who says such things and does such things as no other woman dares to say and do, and who is therefore very amusing; and the sympathetic woman who admires and perhaps loves them. But these two great classes have wide and indefinite variations and the bright little woman with her innocent and angelic smile, and the graceful swan-necked and slender, with her fine feelings and her softly spoken compliments are but types of species that have indefinite peculiarities and distinctions. The two women sitting quietly in the same room, and dressed in the same orthodox fashion may not appear to be radically different, but as soon as conversation and dancing commences, the one in a frankly outspoken way, says just what she thinks, and charms in the most undisguised manner while the other must be looked for in retired corners, quiet and demure, listening to the praise and admiration to her companion's cleverness, and fitting in that invidious way which sets other women at naught.

An absolutely womanly ideal of the purposes of flirtation or of platonic friendship—if such an emotion exists—is not supposable; for man himself so many-sided, that the woman who is perfect in one's estimation would be interesting in another's. It is, however, very certain that the women men flirt with are not the women men marry. Their social favorites are not the matrimonial favorites and therefore it is not a good thing for a girl to estimate that she should get the reputation of being a "gentleman's favorite." It is rather a position to be avoided for the brightest or sweetest girl with this character will



THE GIRL WHO DOES NOT FLIRT.

Likely pass her best years in charming all without being able to fix one lover to her side for life. This is the secret of the great number of plain married women whom everyone counts among their so acquaintances.

The position of a Favorite is no easy one. She has to cultivate many qualities which should be put to better use and bring her more satisfactory results. She must have discrimination enough to value flirting at its proper value; for it is a comfortable thing to do with Liza and takes everything at a grand serenade, and reputation as a safe favorite would be seriously endangered. Her flirtations she must never permit herself to show whether she be hit or not. She must never suffer a fog to have any occasion for a boast. She must avoid every circumstance which would allow a feminine rival an opportunity for a sneer. She must be able to give and take cheerfully; to conceal every social wound and slight, and to be deaf to every disagreeable thing. In short, she must be armed at every point, and never lay down her arms, and never be off watch. It is, therefore, a position whose requirements if translated into active business life, would employ the utmost resources of a facile and energetic man.

And what are the general results of talents so varied and so industriously employed? As a usual thing, the gentleman's Favorite dances and flirts his way from a brilliant girlhood to a fruitful neglected Femme Passee. She has in the meantime had the mortification of seeing the plain girls whom she despised, become honored wives and mothers, and possibly leaders in that set of the social world, which she still makes one of the rank and file of spinsters. Her disappointments, in spite of her careful concealment of them, tell upon her physique. She approaches of the winter of discontent, which wasted opportunities is sure to bring. Spurred with a sense of hate, by some unhappy slight, she perhaps unadvisedly marries a man whom ten years previously would not have ventured to chide her shoe buckle. If he happens to possess a firm will and a sharp eye to his mark, and will not be softened by her smiles and reprisals with all their possible results. If he is some old lover, weak in purpose, fatuous and business in his admiration than the

social flirting virgin will likely become a foolish flirt; and a miserable complaisance will bring forth its natural progeny of contempt and dislike, and perhaps, continue in some flagrant social misdemeanor.

To be a favorite with men, is not thing they desire for any woman. They will admire her loveliness, and themselves in her smiles, and catch a little ephemeral pleasure and glory in her favor; but they will not marry her. And the thought, though not very evident to a thoughtless girl is at least a very real and powerful one. It is, because such a girl, never touches them on their best side, and never reveals in herself that womanly nature, which a man knows instinctively is the foundation of a wife's value—the nature, which expresses itself in service for Lov's sake, as a very necessity of his being.

On the contrary, a "Favorite" leans all to one side, and that side is herself. She is overbearing and extracting in the most trivial matters of outward homage. She will be served on the bended knee, and her service is a hard and ungrateful one. And this is the true and ungrateful homage—men may be compelled to kneel to a woman's whims for a short time when they do find courage to rise to their feet, they go away forever.

So that it will be an estimate of women, for those of their own sex, who are favorites of a great number of men, is not very just one. She can hardly justify the results of her social espousals. She must of necessity become a selfish and selfish woman, and avoid a painful jealousy of the successes of a woman who has passed her in the matrimonial career.

Not can she as these qualities strengthen, by the possession of their presence. Every attribute of our nature has its distinctive atmosphere; it is subtle and invisible as the perfume of a



THE SAUCY FLIRT.

plant, but it makes itself distinctly present; even when women are careful to permit the fragrance of the feeling into action. Men are not analyzers or inquirers into character, as a general rule, but they are the realists, and disappointment of their favorite does not deceive them. Sooner or later, they are sensitive to the realness of disappointment, envy and hatred, which seethes beneath the smiles and sparkle. They may put the knowledge away at the time, but when they are alone, they will eventually admit and understand it all.

For when good men want to marry, they seek a woman for what she is; not for what she looks. They want a gentleman of blameless honor, who will love her husband, and neither be reluctant to have children, nor to bring them up at her knee;—who will care for her house duties, and her husband's comfort and welfare, as if these things were an Eleven Commandment. And such women, fair and cultured enough to make any home happy, are not difficult to find. However peculiar and individual a man may be, there are very few in a generation, who cannot convince some good woman, that their peculiarities are abnormal genius, or refined moral sensitiveness, or some other great and rare excellence.

Therefore, before a girl commits herself to a course of flirtation, and time-pleasing, which will fasten on her such a man as a "Favorite" of men, let her carefully ponder the class of such a career. For having once obtained this reputation, she will find it very hard to rid herself of its consequences. And it is also very likely that many girls enter this career thoughtlessly; and not until they are engaged, do they find out that they have made a mistake with their life. Then they are wretched in the conditions they have surrounded themselves with; and yet are afraid to leave them. Their popularity is odious to them. They stretch out their hands to their wasted youth, and their future equals them. They weep, for they think it is too late to reverse their course. No! It is never too late, to lift up the head the heart! It is always the right hour, to become noble and manly and courageous once more! In such a turn of fate, a Divine help for those who seek it, and in its strength, all may turn back and recapture their own true life. What life lasts, there is no time to lose! If it is some good that will do us one—Amelia E. Barr.

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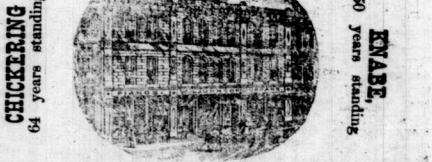
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LUNENBURG, N.S. MARCH 7 1894

LOTS OF FUN

On Friday evening last, Messrs. N. C. Ruggles, Jos Morash and John Morash betook themselves to the Black Rocks for the purpose of holding a conservative meeting. Rumor has it that the meeting was opened in the form and all of the foremost gentlemen addressed the audience. Instead of criticizing the issues and the record of the government, they treated their auditors to what they termed home affairs. In opening his speech, Mr. Ruggles said that he was deeply pained to find no Liberal speakers present. Their absence, continued Mr. Ruggles, proved that Church, Sperry and the government would be defeated. He then took up the water-works question, and, after spending some ten minutes in developing that matter, he came to the conclusion that the people of the Rocks were not very much interested in his theme. He next drew the attention of the audience to the court house question and the round robin which he said was then in his pocket. Among other things he stated that as there were over one hundred Lunenburg Liberals pledged to vote against Church and Sperry because they had dealt unfairly with the town in connection with court house affairs, he did not hesitate to assert that they and the government would be defeated on the 15th of March. In closing his speech he again expressed deep sorrow over the absence of Liberal speakers. But before he had time to get into his chair Messrs. Allen Morash and Frank Powers, who had been at the rear of the hall from the first strode up the aisle and mounted the platform amid ringing cheers from the audience. After stating that he had heard and enjoyed the remarks of the conservative speakers, Mr. Morash took up the points they had dwelt upon and disposed of them to the satisfaction of the assembled electors. He said that Mr. Ruggles as the only person responsible for the court house difficulty, although Mr. Ruggles well knew that his own uncle, Hon. W. H. Owen, was more responsible for the court house trouble than any person in Nova Scotia. Mr. Morash also stated that Mr. Ruggles' remarks regarding keeping pledges did not come from the proper source, as Mr. Ruggles' uncle, the Hon. W. H. Owen, had signed a pledge to vote for the abolition of the legislative council and had also violated that pledge by voting against the abolition of the council. If a high and mighty Tory like the Hon. W. H. Owen could break his pledge, Mr. Morash did not see much harm in unassuming and humble Liberals doing likewise and the audience much to the chagrin of Mr. Ruggles and his friends drove home the point with hearty cheers. Having thus disposed of the contentions of his opponents, Mr. Morash reviewed the record of the government in terms that made the electors feel that they had a duty to perform on the 15th and would perform it without hesitating. To say the least this was a conservative rally converted into a Liberal victory.

LIBERAL CANDIDATES

At the liberal convention held yesterday at Mahone Bay, Hon. Charles D. Church and John D. Sperry, Esq. were unanimously selected as the liberal candidates for the coming local election. It is unnecessary for us to make any lengthy remarks concerning these gentlemen for they have been before the electorate of this county on several occasions. Both are gentlemen of recognized ability and honor. As representatives in the last and preceding parliaments they honorably discharged their onerous duties and in every respect did honor to their positions. Now that Messrs Church and Sperry have been selected as the liberal candidates to unite in a determined effort to elect them. While we think that their is little doubt about the election of the liberal candidates, we should nevertheless work as if defeat seemed probable. The object of the liberal party on this occasion should be to elect their candidates with as large a majority as possible. The larger the majority the greater will be the vindication of the liberal government and its policy. The time at the disposal of the candidates is very limited and it will be impossible for them to visit every section of the county and we trust that our friends all over the county will at once bestir themselves and fight with that determination and vigor that has carried us to victory in times past.

OPPOSITION CANDIDATES

The Tory party of this county have selected Mr. James A. McLean of Bridgewater and Mr. James A. Hirtle of Lunenburg as their candidates for the coming election. Mr. McLean contested the county at the last local election and was defeated and for the sake of the party has again consented to be nominated without the slightest hope of election. Mr. Hirtle is an untired man, and if he contests the county it will give him the pleasure of two weeks vacation from business and on the fifteenth day of March will be elected to stay at home. We trust that Messrs McLean and Hirtle will not refuse to be nominated on the 8th day of March as is rumored by many of their friends but that they will stand up like men and receive good naturedly the great defeat in store for them on the fifteenth of March next.

THE TEACHERS SALARIES

In order that there may be no doubt on the minds of the Electors of the county as to the effect of the extra \$15,000.00 placed in the estimates of this year for teachers' grant, we publish the following letter from Dr. A. H. McKay, Supt. of Education and who is also a prominent conservative.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

Sir, I have had so many enquiries for the exact amounts necessary to supplement the fixed annual grant of \$167,500.00 placed in the estimates of the past few years in order to give our teachers the full original grants of \$220, \$180, \$120, \$80 and \$60 respectively, that I hope you will pardon this brief statement of figures:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Whole year ended 1891 | \$11,887 |
| Whole year ended 1892 | 11,887 |
| Nine months ended 1893 | 10,284 |
| (Twelve mos. at rate of 1889) | 12,712 |

The increased estimate of \$182,500 for the year 1894-5 will bring the grants up most probably to a little beyond the original scale above quoted, as the rate of diminution shown in the grants of 1893 (due partly to the new legislation) will not be continued into the years immediately succeeding.

A. H. MACKAY,
Supt. of Education.
February 7, 1894.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The opposition are continuously howling concerning the provincial debt and audaciously asserting that the province is almost bankrupt. We do not deny but that the province has a debt but it must be remembered that this debt was incurred because the ordinary annual revenue was not sufficient to carry on public affairs. The question which concerns electors is: whether the money borrowed (which makes our debt) was actually required or not? A complete answer to this question is the fact that the opposition voted for every borrowing bill passed by the Fielding government. The gross debt of the province on the 31st December, 1893 was \$2,141,043.17, but the province has in its cash carrying over \$1,056,280.19 in cash carrying five per cent. interest, which virtually makes our debt but \$2,000,000.00 in round figures. Taking the whole debt of the province without deducting the cash at Ottawa, or any other asset, we find that the gross debt of the province (\$2,141,043.17) amounts to \$697 per head of the population. Let us compare this with the following other gross debts:

| PROVINCE | PER HEAD |
|--------------------|----------|
| Nova Scotia | \$ 6.97 |
| New Brunswick | 7.76 |
| Quebec | 17.35 |
| British Columbia | 18.09 |
| Manitoba | 23.50 |
| City of Halifax | 30.75 |
| Dominion of Canada | 61.90 |

It will thus be seen that the opposition are howling at a debt of \$6.97 per head incurred in Nova Scotia for services which have conferred great benefits on our people, but seem perfectly contented with a debt of \$94.00 per head which our people have to bear for Dominion services. Is not this hypocrisy of the rank and file? It must be apparent to every fair minded elector that a debt of this amount is not alarmingly high, and that the Tory howl about debt is merely an election cry.

Vote for Church and Sperry

The Liberal Candidates

TIME OF THE ELECTIONS

The Halifax Herald in particular and the Tory party generally are finding fault with the government for fixing the date of the election prior to the revision of the electors' list this year. It is very funny to hear Tories complain about running elections on old lists. The Dominion Election of 1891 was run on lists two and half years old, which was certainly open to objection. Under the Nova Scotia law there cannot be such a thing as old lists, for they are revised every year. The lists under which the coming election will be run were completed last April. The new lists cannot be completed until April next and if the writs were delayed till then the election could not take place till May. More votes will likely be polled on March 15th than if the elections were delayed until May for then the fishermen would be absent, and the farmers would be busy. The Tories of this county have always been complaining that the elections took place when the fishermen were away, now they are complaining because the elections were not delayed until the fishermen were absent. As a proof that they possess a system of reason, and a spark of consistency, we trust we shall not hear another word from them about running the election on lists completed last April.

RAILWAYS

Nothing tends to open up and develop the resources of a country more than the building of railways. The Local government has very liberally assisted in the building of Railways in the province and a large portion of our debt has been incurred thereby. Down to Sept. 30th 1893, as shown by the financial returns on page 196, the amounts paid by the province to the several railroads were as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Western Counties Ry. | \$ 50,000.00 |
| N. S. Central Ry. | 309,711.20 |
| Cumberland Coal & Ry Co | 21,000.00 |
| Joggins Ry Co | 33,600.00 |
| Cornwallis Valley Ry Co | 44,800.00 |
| N. G. Gow In Coal & Ry Co | 35,000.00 |

Total \$ 567,111.20

It will thus be seen that over a half million of dollars has been paid by the province in aid of railways.

During the present year the government have granted a subsidy to the proposed Nova Scotia Southern Railway from Shelburne to New Germany in our own county. There is no doubt but that this road will be built through to Halifax, and the government will doubtless subsidize that portion of the road also. Now this is a very important matter to this county, particularly to Chester Township as the proposed road would pass wholly through this county until it reached Halifax county.

The opposition by various ways have shown that they are opposed to subsidizing provincial railways while the Fielding government have practically shown that they are strongly in favor of such a policy. Now that the policies of both parties respecting railroads are clearly distinguished it behooves the electors of this county interested in the extension of the Nova Scotia Southern Railway through to Halifax, to see that they support the government that has shown a practical interest in railway matters in Nova Scotia. We particularly call upon the electors of Chester Township to protect their own interests by supporting the Fielding government, and its railway policy.

WATCH THEM

We wish to caution the electors of this section of the County about certain false statements which are being made by certain emissaries of the Tory candidates in their touring. We wish the electors to watch one W. A. Letson, who, by the way, was once Editor of the Lunenburg Argus, but was recently dismissed. Mr. Letson has the failing of making statements which are not true, and as he writes Mr. C. E. Kaulback and Mr. A. J. Wolf's speeches those gentlemen are very liable also to make incorrect statements for the sake of gaining a point. We are glad to learn that Mr. James A. Hirtle refused to learn the speeches written for him by Mr. Letson and consequently is a safer public declaimer. We would now draw attention to a few of the false utterances made recently by Messrs. Kaulback, Wolf and Letson.

- (1) That the provincial debt is over \$3,000,000.
 - (2) That there is a tax upon legacies of \$20.
 - (3) That the teachers' grants have been cut down.
 - (4) That the price of coal has increased by reason of the Whitney syndicate.
- Every one of these assertions are false. The debt of the Province in round figures is but \$2,000,000 or \$6.97 per head. There is no legacy tax in this province. The teachers' grants have not been cut down, for the Fielding government are giving more for teachers' grants than any previous government. The price of coal has not increased one single cent during the past year.

TEACHERS' GRANT

The Tory party for the past six years have been attempting to show that the Fielding government cut down the teachers' grants. Figures will prove that the contention is unfair and false. Below we give the annual grants paid to teachers by the Holmes-Thompson government and the present administration.

| GRANTS TO TEACHERS—HOLMES-THOMPSON GOVERNMENT | |
|---|--------------|
| 1870 | \$14,655.00 |
| 1880 | 143,000.00 |
| 1881 | 148,173.00 |
| 1882 | 149,000.00 |
| | \$502,828.00 |

| Average annual grants to teachers | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| GRANTS TO TEACHERS—LIBERAL GOVERNMENT | \$149,761.00 |
| 1883 | 153,000.00 |
| 1884 | 153,000.00 |
| 1885 | 153,000.00 |
| 1886 | 167,184.00 |
| 1887 | 167,500.00 |
| 1888 | 167,500.00 |
| 1889 | 167,500.00 |
| 1890 | 167,500.00 |
| 1891 | 167,500.00 |
| 1892 | 167,500.00 |
| 1893 | 167,500.00 |
| 1894 | 167,500.00 |
| | \$1,900,945.00 |

Average annual grants to teachers.....\$164,162.00

Fielding governments average annual grants to teachers.....164,162.00

Holmes-Thompson governments average annual grants to teachers.....148,682.00

Average annual difference in favor of Fielding government.....\$ 16,680.00

By this calculation the grants for 1894 are placed at the same sum authorized by the law of the past few years. Actually the grants will be larger as at the beginning of the new school year in August the additional grant of \$15,000.00 voted this year will take effect.

Vote for Church and Sperry

The Liberal Candidates

THE SESSIONAL INDEMNITY

There is probably no political party in the world capable of such mean and contemptible tactics as the Tory party of Nova Scotia. As an instance of this we would like to call the attention of the electors to the matter of the sessional indemnity. In the last parliament the sessional indemnity was increased to \$500.00. The motion to increase the indemnity was made by a Tory member, and every opposition member signed a memorandum in favor of such increase. That memorandum is now in the hands of Premier Fielding. At the last election the opposition howled against this increase of sessional indemnity, but when the new house met not a single member of the opposition moved to reduce the amount of the sessional indemnity. They are again attempting to raise the same cry, but we have sufficient confidence in the electors of Nova Scotia to feel that such contemptible conduct on the part of the Tory opposition will meet with the condemnation it deserves. For the opposition to originate for an increase, sign a memorandum to this effect, vote for it in the house, pocket the money and then go out and attack the government on account of it, is too contemptible for anything.



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J. J. McLachlan

A COUNTRY GIRL

Farmer Raymond came over this morning, and wanted to know if we could spare some milk. He has taken summer boarders, and I guess we can, don't you, father? said Marion Vance, as she handed the dinner pail to him and pushed back her sun bonnet.

I allow we can, but did he say who the critters were? answered her father in a solemn Yankee twang.

Consists of his—a lady and her son from the city. But, father, they may have the milk? Why, bless your heart, yes! Although your old dad don't think much of city folk or city ways. Now, hurry home and don't work too hard over them flowers. If they won't grow they won't, and you just rest a bit. You know since your mother died you are all I have. His voice broke, and Marion hurried on through the dusty road instead of the cool shade of the woods. A strange thing to do on a hot summer's day, but the road went by farmer Raymond's house, and curiosity was uppermost in her mind. Yes, the old red wagon was at the door, and in it were two of the handsomest trunks she had ever seen. Surely they have arrived, and she hurried by for fear of being seen in her rough apron and sun bonnet. Dear little heart, if she had only known that her eyes were as blue as the skies above, her cheeks and lips as red as the ripe strawberries beneath, and her halo of reddish brown hair just the color to set off her peculiar beauty—but she did not and therein was her chief charm.

About 8 o'clock next morning Marion, pail in hand, ascended the side porch of farmer Raymond's house, and was about to knock when a voice from the enclosure of the ivy vines said:

Mrs. Raymond is out, but if you will set the pail down will tell her when she returns. It is the milk, I suppose?

She was about to answer this quiet, gentle voice, when the door opened, and a vision of loveliness appeared upon the scene. Mrs. Vivian Wilber was a woman about fifty, but she did not look so old, because her complexion was as bright and fresh as a young girl's. Her dark eyes, slightly tinged with gray, was drawn back from her forehead and coiled about her shapely head. The white wrapper with its many bows of lavender ribbon, was exceedingly becoming, to say the least, and Marion thought never in her life had she seen such a lovely woman.

Ah, it is the milk, she said, taking the pail from Marion, but where is my boy? A light of a great tenderness broke over her face, making her even more beautiful.

Here I am—on the other side of the porch—and a very hungry boy I am, too, came again that quiet voice, with just a tinge of impatience in it now.

Well, you shall have your breakfast, now the milk has come, the mother answered him, and then with her hand on Marion's, she said to her:

You are tired, my dear; rest awhile. Go and talk to Horace. And Marion could not refuse her, so she went.

She expected to find a boy instead of a man, and a very handsome one, Horace was, too, although he was pale and thin, showing plainly the effects of some severe illness.

You see, I could not come to you, he said, as he moved uneasily in his invalid chair. She raised her eyes, and then dropped them, but said nothing. There are faces which leave lasting impressions on the mind at first sight, and Horace Wilber's was one of them—contrasted with the uncouth farmer-lads he seemed to Marion, prince, and she worshipped him from that time on.

I have been told how kind you were to provide milk for me. Indeed I thank you, he continued. Still all out, and only gazed at the hollyhocks in the garden beyond.

Determined to see her face, he said at length in a very decided tone:

If you take off your bonnet you will feel much cooler.

Frightened at his tone she took it off, and flushed crimson at his steady gaze. Something in his face seemed to satisfy him, for he sank back among the cushions, and talked no more. When Mrs. Wilber returned she found them sitting in silence, and stealing their mutual admiration at each other. "I said good morning and left mother

That summer passed as a happy dream until the sudden death of Marion's father occurred. Then it was that the sympathy of Mrs. Wilber and her son seemed to the girl so dear, and Mrs. Raymond, too, with her large motherly heart, was very kind. She picked up Marion's clothes and carried them to her home. It was not a wise thing to do, for the young people were thrown constantly together, and it was then they realized how much they loved each other.

One morning Mrs. Wilber entered the dining room with an open letter in her hand, and said to her son, who was talking to Marion: Miss Wallace is passing through here, and as she has some little time to wait for another train, she thought it would be pleasant to spend it with us. You will meet her at the depot at 2.

Certainly, he answered, in not his usual tone, and jealousy fierce as a storm rose up in Marion's heart. Life seemed changed to her from that hour. Over to the old home she went after the noonday meal, but there was no sign of father to help her fight her battles. She seemed alone in the world, quite apart from all the others, and with a heavy heart she returned. The fair Miss Wallace had arrived, for merry laughter could be heard from the porch. Marion could not meet them, so she hurriedly walked into the garden, but not before the sharp eyes of Horace Wilber had seen her. Hastily he followed her, and Marion not to appear rude, waited for him at the gate.

You wanted to escape, but I have caught you, he said, taking one of her hands in his own. I am going to lead you back captive, for I have been telling Nellie, Miss Wallace, what a charming nurse I have had, and she wants to see you.

He loves her, thought Marion, but she suffered herself to be led back in triumph, and introduced to a dashing woman, who kissed her affectionately, and gushed over her pretty face. Marion at Miss Wallace's suggestion, offered to show her the old-fashioned garden, and when they were alone together the sweet smile faded from the fair stranger's face, and her lines appeared about the determined mouth.

You think, she said slowly, that Horace Wilber is in love with you?

Marion started, and a deep flush overspread her face. Be not deceived, continued the city belle, he cares no more for you than that wild flower. You are merely a study and he will tire of you. Do you suppose a man who looks that wild flower, you are merely a study and he will tire of you. Do you suppose a man who looks that wild flower, you are merely a study and he will tire of you.

The words cut like a knife, and the little "country girl" stood crushed by the blow. The sun touched with pity the bowed head, and lingered on the simple black gown, but this woman had no pity.

He will crush all the freshness out of your young life as he has done with others, and then throw you aside—

Tears were very near the girl's blue eyes, but she bravely kept them back, and said in her sweet voice:

The man you picture to me I am not acquainted with. The girl I know a Mr. Wilber. I hope some day you will meet the one I know and I am sure you will honor and respect him as I do. I wish you good-bye.

Miss Wallace held out her slim hand, but it was ignored, and then, with a little bow, she picked up her dainty skirts, and went back to the house, thoroughly satisfied with her work.

Marion heard the carriage drive up, heard the good-byes given, and then with a great sob, she threw herself beneath the apple tree and wept.

Can he love her? she cried aloud in her quiet, gentle voice, assured her—no, no, my little sweetheart. I love you and you alone. Beside her knelt Horace Wilber, and the light in his eyes startled her into believing him. He took her hands in his, and foretold the tear-stained eyes to meet his own.

You did not believe her! he said, and she laid her head upon his shoulder, tired out but perfectly contented. He clasped her to his heart, and smoothed back the stray locks of hair.

My Dear Marion, I have loved you from the first moment your sweet face met mine. I told mother of my love for you, and she advised me to wait, for your sorrow being so great she thought I might frighten you. We had planned, mother and I, to carry you off to the city on a visit. There you could see other— and maybe, find out how inferior I am in comparison, but, dear, I heard those cruel words, and could not wait. Sweetheart will you be my wife?

Yes, murmured Marion, blushing scarlet. I love you. Then she turned and hid her face for very shame at her boldness. They went hand in hand back to the house to receive Mrs. Wilber's blessing, and a more delighted mother never lived.

Horace, do you remember Mrs. Wallace calling me a country girl some months after they had returned from her wedding trip. Her husband laughed softly and contemplated the pretty picture before him. If she could see you now—that hat with its many plumes, your swell gown, and those tiny bronze shoes—she would agree with me when I say there is not a prettier girl in all this wide world of ours, dear wife—a country girl.—Chicago Record.

People make light of coughs, colds and la grippe, and often neglect them. This should not be done. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is a sure cure for all these diseases. It soothes and heals the throat and lungs.

CHECKMATED

People who resort to roundabout means to gratify their curiosity sometimes meet with a rebuff. Mrs. Simmons was possessed of an overwhelming desire to know all about her neighbors' affairs, but she seldom asked a straightforward question. It was her way to say, "Miss Spencer is just set up with wanting to know this or that, or 'I heard Mr. Ballet remark that she would adhere to be told how you managed to do 'em and so."

Usually her neighbors gave her the information she wanted, though they were often irritated into calling her a "meddler," interloper or piece. When the new minister came to Cyrusville, the young wife was forever telling the ladies of the parish to be "a little close mouthed with Miss Simmons, my dear, if you can compass it, for her tongue is as long as her ears."

"I shall try to," said the little woman calmly. She succeeded, even though the Simmons house was next to the parsonage, which was certainly a trying circumstance.

For a week or two Mrs. Simmons contented herself with asking slightly impertinent questions in a comparatively direct way, but one day she unfortunately reverted to her time-worn habit. "Miss Gregg said she'd give a good deal to know what that trimmin' cost on your Sunday dress," she remarked, peering at the minister's wife with her cold little eyes.

"You didn't tell her, did you, Mrs. Simmons?" inquired the lady, pleasantly.

"Why, no!" gasped old lady Simmons, quite taken off her guard by this unexpected rejoinder.

"Thank you," said the little minister's wife sweetly. "I felt confident you would know that I wouldn't care to have anything of that sort discussed in the parish." And between this tribute to her discretion and a confused feeling that evidently the minister's wife credited her with secret sources of information, old lady Simmons' mouth was closed, and her mind employed in speculation for the rest of that afternoon.

DEAR SIRS, I have used Haggard's Yellow Oil with every satisfaction, and always keep it in the house. It is splendid for burns, bruises, cuts, etc.
 Mrs. Joseph DeLaplant, 6 Regent St. Toronto.

NATURE'S MYSTERIOUS WAYS

Nearly all the furs coming in, are of poor quality, and the opinion is generally among dealers and handlers, as well as trappers, that this is in some manner attributable to the mild winter. In fact, trappers can predict, with a fair degree of accuracy, the quality of the furs by the condition of the coats of the inhabitants of the forest. The prediction was given out last fall by mountaineers and trappers that this winter would be an open one, which was based on the examination of the furs of animals slain. The prediction has been verified, but the connection between the two is unaccountable.

ACQUAINTANCE BEFORE MARRIAGE

It is an actual fact that the working woman has nine chances out of ten of being happy in her married life, where the girl who lives at home has one. Think at dances, theatres and social gatherings generally where they are on their best behavior, in their cloths and in their best tempers. All are put aside, and pleasure is the only thing aimed for. Men see that a girl is popular, and wish to add to their own consequence by her. They put into a half hour's conversation all the brightness and show themselves delightful companions. They visit the girl in their own home, they find her prettily dressed, and anxious to entertain them. Is it not natural that one side, and that the brighter of her nature, say in a bright show? The girl is charmed with what she sees, and naturally enough fancies it is all like this. She and clever than her own gentle and marries him without any more real knowledge of his character.

The girl who works, say in an office where men are employed, sees a totally different phase of her Jack's character. She sees him on Monday morning when he comes to work after a day off. She sees how he acts when he is tired, and in manner to superiors and subordinates who he peddles peace to, and the man who swears and tells broad stories. She sees more of the real man in a week than she sees her sister in a whole season of parties, and when she marries Jack there will be fewer hard discoveries to make as a wife.

The rule works both ways. The girl clerk shows her real nature each day of her life. The routine of office or store work brings out every phase of her character, as the light in which she works shows off her complexion. She shows involuntary if she is quick, neat, conscientious, and amiable, or the reverse. Jack sees how she bears trouble, great and small, and above all, how she acts under tests of the semi-public life she lives.

The girl who is seen only in her parlor of an evening, or at an affair of a married life is the hardest to live with after marriage. She is only a small part of her. She is the one who will head his table at a dinner party, but it is a question what she will be there when the servant leaves, or the baby cries at night.

We often hear that the first year of married life is the hardest. That is because the young people are only getting acquainted with each other, and after vowing to spend their lives together, are finding out whether it will be possible to do so with any degree of comfort. Society would think that any more intimate acquaintance for both unnecessary and unseemly. So the wedded and unseemly cases out of ten, have a bad time of it, while the office companionship and wintered each other into perfect knowledge, have only to discover how much nearer each one is in his home life.

Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, headaches, biliousness, scrofula, and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels.

HOME STONE THE BEST

All stone used in building large houses, bridges, or heavy masonry, is as near as possible obtained as near as possible where it is to be used, as a change of climate has a deteriorating effect upon almost all kinds of stone. Building stone that comes from long will not stand as long here as stone from similar conditions, and the same is true of stone quarried here and taken northward.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

DEAR SIRS,—I have been using B. B. B. for both skin diseases and I find it very good as a cure, as a dyspepsia cure I have also found it unequalled.

Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, Montreal, Q.

THE MAKING OF COMPOSTS

Recent discoveries in regard to the nature and production of available nitrogen in the soil, go to confirm the wisdom of some practical agriculturists, though now nearly obsolete except the old-fashioned farmers. One of these practices is the making of composts.

There is nothing in the best of manure that does not exist in the soil. Vegetable matter, either fresh or decayed, contains all the elements of yard manure, and it gathers whatever he can and decomposes the mass. It has long been known that a mixture of vegetable matter with moist earth, and lime, if exposed to the heat of the summer, becomes exceedingly rich in nitric acid, and this acid, combining with the lime and other elements of the soil, in a few years ago furnished the only source from which the saltpetre (nitrate or potash) for making gunpowder was procured.

In the compost heap we provide the food for the germs whose purpose in nature, as we have learned quite recently, is to change the nitrous acid, and the other matters in acid, which is the special nitrogenous food for plants. And this recent knowledge explains the reason why the composts made by the old farmers were so valuable, and such an economical method of improving the soil. Notwithstanding this, we have to a large extent, ignored this practice, but now it is necessary to re-ventilate it as one of the most profitable methods of making manure.

Every plant that grows contains the gathered elements of the food upon which it has grown. We take that the ashes of trees and plants, for instance, contain most valuable fertilizing properties, and necessarily the tree or plant itself must contain them. And more, because something is lost in the turning, and this loss is to be the very valuable nitrogenous substances. Thus weeds, such matters, leaf mold, and all manure, such as from ditches, old barnyards, and from fence rows, of stable manure to start the action, and lime to fix the nitric acid produced, will make a richer manure than that which comes from the feeding of cattle, sheep, or swine. Weeds should be cut down before the blossom has matured, so as to avoid seedling which is often thought, that the heat of a manure heap will destroy weed seeds. To make as much manure as possible in this way, it is often desirable to add to these heaps, for the enrichment of the compost, other fertilizers such as superphosphate, plaster and even the farmers' savings' bank in manure, which may deposit small savings as well as larger ones.

With good management this work may go on all winter, for the heat evolved will prevent freezing. The materials are mixed into contact as much as possible, for it is easily understood that each one has its special work to perform. The heap is made flat and broad, so that the air can gain access to it, and furnish the nitrogenous gas that the germs use for their useful purpose. It must be kept so that the heat will not kill the germs. It is desirable to turn the heap once at least to give these little helpers for the work of beginning at one end of the heap, and turning the outside in, and so going through to the other end. We now know the truth of what was a common adage for years, that "large composts heap are a measure of the farmers' crops"—Exchange.

GENTLEMEN,—We have used Hayward's Pectoral Balsam in our house for over three years, and find it an excellent remedy for all forms of coughs and colds. In throat and lung troubles it affords instant relief.

John Brodie, Columbus, Ont.

DR. WOOD'S



Norway Pine Syrup

Pitch in the lung-healing virtues of the Norway Pine, with the soothing and expectorant properties of other perfect herbs and barks.

PERFECT CURE FOR
CROUPS AND COLDS
Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, LUNG INFLAMMATION, BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, and all other respiratory affections to which the young are liable.

PLEASE SEND 25c. AND REC. PER BOTTLE.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND LIQUOR SELLING

There are well-meaning Canadians who would gladly see the evils of the liquor traffic eradicated, but who do not maintain their misgivings about the personal liberty of men to engage in the business, although the interests of the community are sure to suffer in consequence. Recently the Supreme Court of the state of Indiana, by an eminent legal authority, Wood on Nuisances.

"No man is at liberty to use his own property without reference to the enjoyment of like public or private rights by others. Every man gives up something of his absolute right of dominion, and use of his property, to be regulated or restrained by law, so that others may not be hurt or hindered in the exercise of their property. This is the fundamental principle of all regulated civil communities, and without it society could hardly exist, except by the law of the strongest. This ill-considered use of the law, to the injury of another, is a nuisance, and the law denounces it as a nuisance."

It then quotes another authority to this effect: "Anything done in the smell, sight or hearing erected or carried on in a public place, where people dwell or their annoyance is a nuisance. It gave also this decisive answer to those who have claimed that evil in itself and therefore should not be legally made a crime: "A wooden building is not in itself a nuisance, but when erected adjoining property it may become a nuisance."

Its verdict, very properly, was that if the business tends to depreciate the value of an adjoining property, or destroy the peace and quietness of the neighborhood, it should be held amended. The evil admitting that the selling or drinking per se may not be wrong, yet the fact that the safety, peace and quietness of the community are all seriously affected by the liquor traffic are good and sufficient reasons for its legal prohibition.—Canadian Home Guard.

MILBURN'S Cod Liver Oil Emulsion is superior to all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil in digestibility, curative power, and strengthening properties. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

SELFISHNESS OF WOMEN

We are so much in the way of hearing the usefulness of women that it strikes us with a sudden jar when we hear some "spoken body cry out upon the selfishness of women. At a recent luncheon, where around an elegant table twenty clever women discussed topics of interest while they ate boddily proclaimed her own young lady that women, if not inherently selfish, were at least more selfish than men.

Assailed on all sides, she skillfully defended her position, declaring that she had only to go to the fashionable resorts, in summer or in winter, to prove the truth of what she said. "Think," she asserted of the lonely "wrecks" a man is forced to spend at home, while

his wife and daughters are enjoying themselves at Bar Harbor or somewhere else in August, or at St. Augustine in February? The poor plodding male creature who pays the bills, never expects a vacation beyond his month or a fortnight, regulated by the exigencies of the office, but madame and mademoiselle they fit and care-free as the birds, and never trouble themselves about the poor forlorn man who dines at his club and comes home to a cheerlessly

"My husband hates society, and I adore it," said another, "which is the more selfish, he or I? If I yield to his preference all the time, I develop self-hatred in the end, surely that would be very undesirable; and on the other hand, if I drag him away from his den and his newspaper to gay functions, self-hatred may develop in my own character. Either way I am in a difficulty. But I do not think I can be called to a purely domestic life."

"The old rule of mutual forbearance would seem to be the only one applicable," said the quiet little lady, perhaps the wisest in the room, principally in human nature.—Harper's Bazaar.

MODERATION AND HEALTH

"What harm is there in a glass of liquor?" is very often heard, and probably "None, if it stops at that." The more scientific men ever, the more do they become convinced that even the single harmless glass is by no means so harmless as has generally been imagined, and it may not intoxicate a man, but his brain becomes unsteady, and he loses his ordinary self-control, but still it does him more harm than good.

One observant American physician has recommended this test, that active enquirers after truth may do well to try. The result may be somewhat surprising. He says: "Take a mouthful of pretty strong whiskey or other spirituous liquors and hold it in the mouth five minutes or more without swallowing the contents. The mouth will be inflamed and irritated they are and become narcotized. Take in the next substances and you will not distinguish between the tastes. If instead of spitting the liquid out you turn it into the stomach and it remains there permanently, as moderate drinkers do, the effects are still more serious and permanent. The contents of the stomach are more delicate and sensitive than those of the mouth. They are more irritated and inflamed, and Whoever indulges in even a single glass, is narcotized in every one or two glasses a day is, therefore, all the time irritating and injuring those delicate coatings which were never designed by nature for use of either alcoholics or tobacco, and thus in many derangements and diseases are brought on, when it is not expected that drinking had anything to do with them.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Jewelry at

MOSS
—THE—
JEWELER.

Bargains:
Nickle Clock, German, not warranted 35c
" " American, warranted 1.50
Solid Silver Watch " 2.00
Gold Case Watch " 9.50
Solid Silver Tea Spoons \$2.00 per set at
MOSS THE JEWELER.
A large stock of Silverware on the premises that will be sold at bargain.
A Silver Crucet, 5 bottles plated on white metal \$3.25.
A Silver Pickle Dish plated on white metal \$1.25 at

Moss the Jeweler

Cossman's
XMAS STOCK
JUST
Opened.

Cossman's General Stock has been replenished. It includes: Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Buckwheat, Peas, Beef, Lard, Herrings, Codfish, Flour, Canned Goods, Preserves: In 7 pound pails and small bottles Plum, Rasp berry and Strawberry berry Crockeryware: Dinner Sets and Tea Sets. Telephone 65. Goods delivered free.

A. C. REDDEN

Tuner and Repairer of Pianos and Organs
And Teacher of Music - Piano, Violin, Harmony and Advanced Sight Singing.

RATES FOR PIANO TUNING:
Once a year \$2.50
Twice a year 4.00
Three times a year 5.00

RATES FOR LESSONS:
Private per quarter of 20 lessons \$12.00
A Reduction to Classes

ALL-YEAR-ROUND SERVICE

BETWEEN
HALIFAX AND BOSTON

Canada Atlantic & Plant S. S. Line
Commencing WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

THE FAVORITE STEEL
S. S. "HALIFAX"

CAET. SROWLAND HILL will sail from PLANT WHARF, Halifax, Every WEDNESDAY, AT 8 A.M.

and will leave the North Side of LEWIS WHARF, Boston, to return EVERY SATURDAY, AT NOON.

Baggage Checked Through from all Ports Tickets and all information can be obtained of J. J. McLAUGHLIN, or B. L. CHIPMAN, Agent, PLANT WHARF, HALIFAX.

RICHARDSON & BARNARD, General Agents, NORTH SIDE LEWIS WHARF, Boston, Mass.

HOME STONE THE BEST

All stone used in building large houses, bridges, or heavy masonry, is as near as possible obtained as near as possible where it is to be used, as a change of climate has a deteriorating effect upon almost all kinds of stone. Building stone that comes from long will not stand as long here as stone from similar conditions, and the same is true of stone quarried here and taken northward.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

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Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, Montreal, Q.

CHEAPER THAN DAYLIGHT

No 1 Family Oil, 25 cents per gallon. The same oil by the cask at A. G. Heiser, Lunenburg, Agent Standard Imperial Co.

GENTLEMEN,—We have used Hayward's Pectoral Balsam in our house for over three years, and find it an excellent remedy for all forms of coughs and colds. In throat and lung troubles it affords instant relief.

John Brodie, Columbus, Ont.

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A CAR LOAD OF FURNITURE

Just arrived from the well known manufacturer of first-class goods of Mount Forest, Ont. We paid cash and purchased at a time when trade was slow, therefore secured the lowest prices and largest discounts. And to-day our purpose is to sell better made and finished goods at lowest prices than any house in town. Wholesale and Retail. The good talk. Call and see

THE LUNENBURG FURNITURE CO.

Administrator's Sale

To be sold a Public Auction on the premises of THIS LADY, late of Mahone Bay in the County of Lunenburg, single, deceased, on Friday, the 30th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, under a license granted by the Judge of the County of Lunenburg, All the estate, right, title, interest, claim, goods, and demand of the said THIS LADY, deceased, being all that certain piece of land lying and being at Mahone Bay, namely the homestead lot 88 f of front 137 on the N. W. side, 113 on the S. W. side and 283 feet in the South with dwelling house and half of barn thereon, also the whole yard property bounded east by land of Mrs. C. Smezier and West by land of Mrs. J. Langille and South by the public street, also lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 10, 12 and 17 on 2nd street and back lots Nos. 23, 27 and 28 of plan which will more fully explain the terms of sale.

GEO. LANGILLE, Administrator.
Mahone Bay, Feb. 28 91. 9-13

Milborn's Quinine Wine is the best tonic for weakness, debility and lack of strength. It is an appetizing tonic of the highest merit.

STOVES

Lindsay's

- New Silver Moon
- Base Burne
- Mayflower
- Our Own
- Economy
- Express
- Royal
- Atlantic
- Range.

Public Notice

Is hereby given that the Town of Lunenburg will be held in the New Court House, on Saturday, the 2nd day of March, 1894, at 8 o'clock in the evening. This meeting is convened by the Town Council, pursuant to 281 of the Town Incorporation Act of 1848 to consider a resolution by the Council to apply to the Legislature for authority to issue debentures for the purpose of extending 25 thousand dollars to be expended in erecting a school building in the town on a site, to be determined by vote of the meeting as herein set forth. To consider accommodation for the Common School departments of the town except those already provided for in the New Town School House. A vote upon such proposal will be taken in writing at the meeting and all the electors of the town whose names and taxes are paid up not later than Wednesday, the 28th day of February, 1894 will have the opportunity of voting, according to section 1 of Chapter 49 of the Acts of 1891. Before the above proposal is submitted a vote of the persons qualified as above, will be taken upon the question of the best site for the proposed school building, each vote to be taken on a separate ballot, and amendments, if any, naming other sites.

By order of the Council,
GEO. H. LOVE,
Town Clerk.

New York Life INSURANCE CO.

JANUARY 1, 1894.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| ASSETS..... | \$16,709,761.71 |
| Liabilities, including the Reserve on all existing Policies (4 per cent Standard)..... | 12,072,337.88 |
| Total Undivided Surplus..... | \$ 4,637,423.83 |
| Income..... | \$ 32,764,546.95 |
| New Insurance written in 1893..... | 273,848,291.00 |
| Outside Insurance..... | 179,156,678.00 |

The New-York Life's Accumulation Policy contains no restrictions whatever and only one condition, namely, the payment of premiums. It is incontestable from any cause after one year, and the payment of premium in full is a month's grace within six months if the insured is in good health, and the non-forfeiture provision is so liberally construed that if the insured is so situated as to be unable to pay the premium, the policy will be made thereon by the Company at 2 per cent interest.

C. W. LANE, Agent Lunenburg, N. S.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.

DOORS, SHAKES, BLINDS, MOULDINGS and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS. CHURCH WORKSPECIALTY. Write for prices to RHODES, CURRY & CO., Amherst, N. S. July 1 87 year

Stove Repairs.
Don't throw away your Stoves because some unprincipled dealer trying to sell you a new one, says you cannot get repairs for it. I have in stock and can furnish repairs for nearly every stove in existence in the county, and if you will call or mail me the name of your stove I will furnish the Needed Repairs, at Shortest Notice.
Frank Powers

Do you want to buy a good article and save from 10 to 25 per cent? Yes, that is just what you are looking for, and at G. W. SILVER'S you will find it. A variety of Sattins in Flannelette Goods value at 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 cts per yard, less 10 per cent discount.

25 pieces dress goods reduced to 20 and 30c per yard double fold, all wool. 5 or 6 yds will make a dress. See the goods and you will buy because they are cheap.

I have a few ends of ulster cloth containing from 2 to 6 yds, these goods are remarkable cheap, you are losing a bargain if you don't secure an end or two at once.

Ladies and children's Jackets, Mantles, Ulsters at clearance sale prices, just a small assortment remaining, and no reasonable offer refused.
Ladies for edged cloaks at \$3.00. Fur collars and muffs at a big reduction at

G. W. SILVER'S

NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.

GO TO
J. A. Hirtle & Co.
 FOR A
CHEAP SUIT OF CLOTHES

- 50 SUITS at \$4.75
- 50 do at 5.00
- 50 do at 6.00
- 50 do at 6.50

PANTS
 \$1., 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2
\$18.00
 Suits made to order during this month at
\$12.00